

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

## The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY.**  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,  
IN ADVANCE.  
Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price.  
Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

**ADVERTISING RATES.—Ft. A.**  
50c per square line for display.  
50c per square line for Classified Columns.  
50c per square line for reading notices.  
Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.  
No discounts for time or space.  
Columns 24 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven copies to the page.  
Sample copies mailed on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

JOHN McLELLY, Editor.

Office: 14th and E Streets Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 28, 1909.

### NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

### PROVERBS.

Strive not with a man without cause, for he will have done thee no harm.

Somewhat Bryan and Bailey did not stir up anything like the public interest displayed in Cook and Peary.

No wonder the teachers are finding hard work to revive the old-fashioned spelling schools. Nine-tenths of the men of this generation, who think themselves well-educated, would be much humiliated if they had to spell a dozen common words before an audience, because they could get most of them wrong. Nobody ever could spell more than a small number of English words, and the present generation can not spell a fraction of those that their fathers and mothers could.

In the predicted tariff wars with Germany and France we hold most of the winning cards. This is because we sell to them raw products which they buy from us because they can not buy them cheaper anywhere else, while the things they sell us are those on which the bulk of our exports to those countries is made up of wheat, cotton and pork products, upon which the profit is quite moderate, and which are bought from us because they can not be gotten cheaper anywhere else. On the other hand they sell to us fancy cottons, wines, coal tar colors, millinery goods, etc., upon which the profit is very great. It is true we pay a big price for French and German skill and taste, and we buy them because they are the best in the world. Still, with some encouragement, our own workmen should produce them, and the French and Germans have to be careful how far they go lest they give that encouragement.

There seems to be need of a general law defining what is "noon" in various parts of the country. Many towns still cling to sun time and several important cities have three kinds of time, the sun time and the times of the different railroads entering the city. This is making trouble in fire insurance policies which expire at noon. In one State a fire occurred at two minutes past noon, sun time, and the insurance company held that the policy had expired before the fire. In another State the court decided that the policy was governed by the standard time and compelled the company to pay the loss. As the companies and the insured are usually in different States, it seems as if the matter would have to be taken to the Supreme Court for decision.

There was much anxiety among the comrades at Salt Lake as to the future health of Commander-in-Chief Nevins. He had worn himself out in his arduous labors in his great office, but maintained his earnest efforts to the very last by sheer force of will. We are very happy to be able to state that after his return home in September he took a good long rest, his health and consequently his energy fully returned, and he has gained eight pounds in weight since the close of the Enfranchisement. This is pleasant news indeed, and he is in such excellent shape that he is able to answer the many demands that are made upon him in New Jersey for addresses without serious fatigue to himself. Comrade Nevins was the love and admiration of everyone by his able administration of the affairs of the Order, and all will rejoice that he is himself again with the prospect of many long years of usefulness.

The Canadians find that the immigration from the United States is of the greatest possible value to them in introducing new methods, machinery and wide-reaching operations. One American farmer at Dundurn will have 25,000 bushels of wheat this year and another expects 50,000 from 2,000 acres. During the past three months of the present fiscal year there were 32,294 immigrants from the United States. No matter what success these may have we risk nothing in predicting that they will regret having left the United States. That country is entirely too near the North Pole for one to get out of life what he should. As some of the Canadians who have come to this country express it, they were tired of having to use a pitchfork 11 months in the year. The growing season there is very short and liable to all manner of accidents. Only a few kinds of products can be raised and at any time some frost too early or too late may cut off all of a man's crop and leave him with nothing for his year's work and a severe struggle ahead until he can raise another crop.

## A LAST WARNING.

### DEAD COMRADE:

Assignment of property to those who have subscribed therefor will be made November 3d. This assignment will be placed in the hands of a committee of G. A. R. men of national prominence. This assures absolute fairness and impartiality.

We wish to alert every one who is interested in St. Cloud, or has made inquiry regarding the veterans' colony, an opportunity to subscribe for five-acre tracts and town lots before this assignment is made; or if they have already subscribed for a five-acre tract and town lot, to increase their holdings if they wish to do so.

This notice is in the nature of a last warning. You will not have an opportunity to secure a five-acre tract and town lot at the present price after assignment has been made on November 3d.

The number of sales that have already been made—approximately 3,500 town lots and five-acre tracts—together with the improvements that have been made at St. Cloud, and the expenses incurred by the company in preparing the town site and constructing necessary buildings, all warrant a sharp advance in price of property in the veterans' colony.

Until November 3d you can secure for \$700 a five-acre tract and town lot. We limit the number of five-acre tracts and town lots that may be purchased by any one individual to four of each.

As you have been already told, we are organizing a National Bank at St. Cloud, Florida, with a capital stock of \$100,000. This capital stock will have been oversubscribed by the end of the present week.

Already a hundred or more buildings have been erected on the Colony lands by those who received their property under the first assignment. Contracts have been let for as many more. We look for a population of more than 5,000 on the Colony lands by January 1st. Our superintendent at St. Cloud reports that veterans are arriving at the rate of about twenty a day. With the approach of cold weather this number will increase.

After November 3d the Seminole Land & Investment Company will positively not sell any town lot at less than \$700. This will not include the tract. The price of town lot alone after November 3d will range, according to location, from \$700 to \$300. We shall probably make a proportionate increase in the price of five-acre tracts.

Remember that this is the last opportunity you will have to secure a town lot at St. Cloud and a five-acre tract of land in the veterans' colony at the old price of \$700 for both.

Very sincerely,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

### SPEAKER CANNON.

There are people to whom it seems necessary to be railing and scolding at something all the time, and for want of something else these are now pouring the vials of their wrath upon Speaker Cannon. To any thinking man this is highly absurd. Speaker Cannon has always done only what his duty required him to do, and he has executed that duty in a high-minded way with the fullest regard for the interests of the country and for the responsibilities of his office. All who know the facts recognize in him one of the ablest of the many very able men who have held that great position. The Speaker of the House of Representatives must necessarily be positive and inexorable. That is what he is elected for. The majority in the House of Representatives is charged with doing certain things in every session, and it is held responsible for the performance of that duty. The Speaker is selected by the majority as the executive to see that this duty is properly performed, and he must execute it as resolutely and unwaveringly as a General conducts a battle. The whole force of the majority must be brought to bear upon the duty in hand, the stragglers rounded up, a plan of action thoroughly considered and agreed upon by all and then everyone made to do his part in carrying it out. Every Speaker who has presided over the House of Representatives has been subjected to abuse in proportion to the vigor and effectiveness with which he executed the duty entrusted to him. We all remember how Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who was one of the greatest in the history of the country, was condemned even more inflammatory than Speaker Cannon from one end of the country to the other, and how in many places it was loudly threatened that if he could be gotten hold of he would be hanged. We remember particularly how the Kentuckians were wrought up against him and the Kentucky papers fulminated that if he could ever be brought into the State he would certainly be hanged. In the midst of this Speaker Reed received a very pressing

invitation to attend some great function at Louisville, and he wrote one of his characteristic letters in which he said that he was aware of the threats that had been made in Kentucky of hanging him if he were ever caught in the State, and that "while there was a gain in every good man's death, I prefer to die elsewhere and subsequently." When the Democrats came into power they adopted Speaker Reed's rules without changing the crossing of a T or the dotting of an I. Should the next House happen to be Democratic, or should there be such a wholly unexpected occurrence as the triumph of the insurgents, we can rest assured that Speaker Cannon's rules and methods will be adopted in similar entirety. The abuse of Cannon is mere talk, exhibition of hot air without any real meaning or purpose except to help gain a Democratic majority in the next Congress.

### PROMOTED TO COMMANDANT.

After a faithful service of 19 years as Adjutant of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, Mass., Comrade Richard R. Foster has been promoted to Superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Charles W. Hapgood. Comrade Foster was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1842, and promptly enlisted in the 19th Mass., in which he served continuously until May 15, 1864, when he was captured and confined at Andersonville, Millen, Savannah and Florence, being paroled from Goldsboro in March, 1865. Returning home, he resumed his trade as a shoemaker, and then was in the railroad business and conducted a news and stationery store until Feb. 17, 1890, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Soldiers' Home. At that time there were only 145 inmates, where there are now 556. Comrade Foster succeeded as Adjutant by Comrade Fred P. Bradford, who has been an attendant at the Home for two and one-half years. He was born in Eastport, Me., 22 years ago, and at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish War he enlisted in the 2d U. S.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE BILL.

The following is the bill THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will urge Congress to pass at the coming session.

### AN ACT

To Amend the Act of June 27, 1890, the Act of April 19, 1908, and Other Acts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, \$15 per month; 65 years, \$20 per month; 70 years, \$30 per month; 75 years or over, \$40 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this Act: *Provided*, that pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this Act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: *Provided*, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, further, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this Act.

Sec. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Sec. 3. That the clauses in the Acts of June 27, 1890, May 9, 1900, and April 19, 1908, denying pensions to widows of soldiers, sailors and marines, who married their husbands subsequent to June 27, 1890, are hereby repealed.

### THE OLD AGE RATES.

What we propose to do in advancing the age rates as embodied in The National Tribune Bill is in the line of a policy universally followed by all civilized Nations. Every Nation which pretends to a vigorous government and progressive existence finds an army and navy a necessity, and the cultivation of a military spirit among its people vital to its existence and progress. Nothing contributes more to this than tender care in their old age of the men who in their youth fought the battles of the country and maintained the honor of its flag. This is always a conspicuous object lesson continually presented to the attention of the rising generation and a most powerful way of inculcating in their minds the duty and glory of serving their country in time of need.

No description of France is ever complete without a full mention of the Invalides, where the veteran soldiers of the Empire were affectionately cared for, and this care was made manifest to all who visited the country. France continually boasted of what she was doing, and continually pointed out how everywhere were her veterans and widows provided for in some way in places under the Government and special opportunities given for providing for their own support. The same is true of Germany and England. Germany probably takes quite as good care of her veterans and their widows as France, tho we do not hear so much about it.

In all of these countries a story of a veteran or his widow being allowed to suffer from want arouses the keenest public indignation, and as the veterans advance in years the care and provision for them becomes much more conspicuous.

We have followed out the same policy in this country from its beginning, but it has not been so well organized and systematic as in Europe. As the veterans of the Revolution and the War of 1812 advanced in years they were watched over carefully and from time to time special bills were passed giving them up to \$100 a month.

The National Tribune Bill simply proposes to systematize and make general the policy which the Government has followed with the veterans of its previous wars. Instead of having these veterans made dependent upon the efforts of politicians and the uncertain favor of Congressmen, as was the case with their predecessors, we propose that they all be placed on the same footing by a general law which will advance their pensions as their years increase. Instead of having some being singled out by some active Representative or Senator for the receipt of a large pension, we propose that all shall be taken care of upon exactly the same basis and no favors shown. To do this will not only be an act of the simplest justice, it will not only be a small repayment by the Nation for services rendered, but it will also be worth many times the money that it may cost in the stimulus it will give to the patriotic and military spirit of the rising generation. Nothing can be more impressive upon young minds than to have in the community a man who served his country in his youth and is now in his old age being supported by the generous provision of the Government. A few veterans and their widows in every community receiving this allowance from the Government will be worth any number of recruiting Sergeants in arousing the patriotism of the youth. It will be the strong reinforcement of a practical object lesson to all the teachings of patriotism and all the rhetoric about the glory and dignity of the country and the duty of sustaining it at times of crisis.

### MISSOURI TAXES.

Missouri seems to have at last escaped from the period of flamboyant oratory on the tax question and settled down to a really businesslike consideration of sources and methods of revenue raising. Apparently she is in advance of the other Western States in this most desirable frame of mind. There have been several amendments to the tax laws before the Legislature and the people, all of which have been carefully studied by competent men. Some of these have been rejected and there is amendment prepared with much thought by the Tax Amendment Association of St. Louis. This is now open to criticism and improvement.

It is intended to separate the sources of State and local taxes and will lodge with the Legislature the power of discontinuing the levy of State taxes, the same as Pennsylvania and some other Eastern States do. Counties and municipalities will be given local option in the selection of subjects of taxation. At the beginning of each year land and franchise values shall be listed and assessed separately from the improvements, and the Counties and Municipalities will select the forms of property from which to get the bulk of their revenue.

In a certain way this is a step toward the Single Tax idea. The Counties and Cities may subject to taxation, for local purposes, what they choose to, of lands, improvements, and personal property, and may exempt, either wholly or in part, any class of property. These exemptions, however, must be submitted to the people for ratification.

It is understood that Gov. Hadley is in favor of the separation of State and local taxes, but we apprehend that some of the features of the proposed law will meet with his disapproval.

At all events, much has been gained in Missouri by bringing the people to a careful study of the tax problem, such as they would give any other business matter, and we may hope that out of this will be evolved what the country has long needed—a simple and scientific form of taxation, which will place the burdens of the local and State governments where they properly belong.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at New York, Oct. 6, resolutions were adopted in strong opposition to the placing of the statue of Gen. R. E. Lee in the Capitol of the United States. The Order places itself on record as unalterably in opposition to this act.

### RAILROAD BAITING.

President Taft has distributed cold common sense pretty liberally during all his speeches in the West, and at Gregory, Texas, he gave out a chunk of this in regard to railroad baiting, saying:

"I am not in favor of drastic legislation against railroads, except such as is necessary to keep them within the law and to keep their rates reasonable. The truth is we want to encourage our railroads. We will rush \$9,000 of us, in a County, to vote bonds for a railroad if it only will come in. Then it comes in, and after a time you won't find a friend of that railroad in that district, except, perhaps, the local counsel."

"Then you will proceed to legislate and you will do injustice to that railroad and to the people who have done injustice to the point where you don't get the proper accommodations and where you drive them into a system of extortion that does not build up your County, you finally begin to realize that the only good policy, as well as the only honest policy, is a square deal to the railroad as to give them the rates they ought to have and not allow popular prejudice to deprive them of reasonable profit on the investment, including the risk that they made when they went into the business."

This is the plain Methodist Episcopal view of the whole business. No man of sense would destroy the railroad or establish as a prison until February 1864. Still more inexplicable is the statement that he saved Father Whelan, of Macon, from death inside the stockade. It has always been understood that the devoted Catholic Priest who ministered to the prisoners during that time was Father Hamilton, of Macon, and it is simply impossible to understand how he could have been in any danger of violence while in the stockade. He was loved and admired by all the prisoners there, no matter what their religious faith, and any suggestion of insult, much less of violence to the reverend gentleman who was showing so much self-sacrifice would have brought at once thousands of defenders. The story needs a whole lot of explanation of the most convincing character.

### NOT EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Savannah, Ga., dated Oct. 23, is a little difficult for those of us who were at Andersonville to understand:

"Col. James H. Fanning, who was a close friend of Capt. Henry Wirz and was the principal witness for Wirz at his trial, died suddenly of heart failure on a street car here this morning. Col. Fanning commanded the 1st Regiment, Georgia Reserves, C. S. A., during the civil war. The funeral will be held at Lagrange, his former home, next Monday."

Col. Fanning in 1862 was Commandant of the post at Andersonville, Ga., and while holding that command saved Father Whelan, of Macon, from death in the stockade and received the thanks of the Pope through Bishop Verot for his timely aid to the Catholic Priest, who fought in the battle of West Point, Ga., and was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Irons, but escaped through the intervention of Gen. Lagrange, of the Union army."

Apparently Col. Fanning commanded one of those regiments of boys and old men whom the Confederate soldiers spoke of as "Joe Brown's Pets," and were so wantonly murderous in shooting prisoners who ventured near the dead line. The dispatch says that Col. Fanning commanded the Post at Andersonville in 1863. Of course, everybody knows that Andersonville was not established as a prison until February 1864. Still more inexplicable is the statement that he saved Father Whelan, of Macon, from death inside the stockade. It has always been understood that the devoted Catholic Priest who ministered to the prisoners during that time was Father Hamilton, of Macon, and it is simply impossible to understand how he could have been in any danger of violence while in the stockade. He was loved and admired by all the prisoners there, no matter what their religious faith, and any suggestion of insult, much less of violence to the reverend gentleman who was showing so much self-sacrifice would have brought at once thousands of defenders. The story needs a whole lot of explanation of the most convincing character.

### COUCH AND HOOKER.

The 7th Vt. and 36th N. Y. at Salem Heights.  
Editor National Tribune: I am much pleased with your description of Hooker's campaign across the Rappahannock, and more especially of the movement in that battle and description of the assault upon Marye's Heights. I read with deep interest the work of the 6th Me. and the capture of seven cannon, when the Washington artillery of New Orleans had only six in its battery, of which the 7th Mass. took two, and the 10th Me. took one. I would pull one piece down from the hill, where we met Gen. Sedgwick coming up, who lifted his hat to us and thanked us for our gallant defense. Now, if the following may be of interest to your readers, the 6th Me. was a good regiment, and there were others who did their full duty in that brilliant assault. The following is from Gen. Newton, who commanded the division:

"Headquarters, Third Division, Sixth Corps, Office of Adjutant-General, May 15, 1863.  
"To His Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts.  
"Sir: Permit me to call your attention to the excellent conduct of the Massachusetts regiments under my command during the fighting at Salem Heights. The 7th Mass. stormed the heights of Fredericksburg in column without firing a shot and suffered severely. Lieut. Edward Sedgwick, who commanded the regiment after the wounding of Col. Johns, I mainly attribute this fortunate result. Col. Harlow proved himself a hero. At the close of the day he was promoted to a charge not exceeded in brilliancy and daring by any operation of the war, the 7th Mass. ought to receive adequate praise. The 10th Me. followed the 7th Mass. in the morning of May 3, rendered their principal services in the afternoon and the following day at Salem Heights. Their discipline under fire and admirable discipline merit the warmest acknowledgments. The 10th was under command of Maj. Parker during the most important period of their operations. Col. H. L. Eustis having command of the brigade. The conduct of all these regiments at such critical juncture has been an ample return for all care bestowed by Your Excellency and the State upon their organization and discipline. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,  
"John Newton, Major-General."

It was the 7th Mass. and 36th N. Y. who broke through the key-hole, captured the cannon in the rebout that flanked and enlaid the right of the light brigade column, and made it possible for them to succeed. In relation to Gen. Hooker and his condition in the battle of Chancellorsville, Gen. Couch with his own lips informed me that Gen. Hooker was in a stupor for two months before the battle of Chancellorsville, and in his opinion it would have been better if he had indulged himself in his usual stimulant, for as soon as he got in the face of the enemy he was utterly "indeed." In relation to Gen. Couch himself, as I understand it, he was in command, or held it for two or three hours, and was preparing to concentrate all available artillery to annihilate Jackson's Corps, when Hooker resigned and assumed command. Did not Reynolds and Meade say: "Now Couch is in command, we will have a chance to go in and do some fighting." Which was spoken by Hooker's partially recovering his senses. And from Hooker's recovery came the utter defeat of his army. Gen. Couch himself did not run a detachment from the regiment, mostly of Co. H, served the guns of Varian's Battery. After service in various corps he became the First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry, and was mustered out under Col. Louis Hartman, June 20, 1862, at New York City. Col. John Gitterman received authority to reorganize the regiment for three years, but did not succeed, and Col. Peter Degive also attempted it, but with like want of success, and the men who were enlisted were transferred to the 18th N. Y. Art. Col. Steinwehr was promoted to Brigadier-General, and was succeeded by Col. Clemens East, who resigned. The regiment lost 42 killed and 22 died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

### An Anniversary.

A bean soup was given Sept. 9 at the home of Benj. Fymer, Delta, Pa., on the 72d anniversary of his birthday, with 34 veterans and 62 others present.

Comrade Fymer served in Co. I, 166th Pa., and re-enlisted in Battery F, 3d Pa. Art.

### A Veteran Recruit.

James W. Shearer, Commander, D. S. Crawford Post, West Point, Neb., reports that he has just taken into his Post a veteran who was 90 years old Monday, Oct. 25, and he claims the banner for age.

### New Music.

"Unfurl Old Glory to the Topmast Breeze." Words and music by Frank A. Johnson, of Sedgewick Post, S. Spokane, Wash. Published by the author.

### VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Joshua Dressler, 76th Pa., Lebanon, Pa. Comrade Dressler, who is a carpenter, was at the dedication of the monument to attend the dedication of the monument to his regiment. He was in all the fights, and particularly in both expeditions against Fort Fisher.

E. K. Strawn, 8th Pa. Reserves, West Newton, Pa. Comrade Strawn after he was wounded on the Peninsula studied medicine until he recovered sufficiently to enter the 128th Pa., in which he served until the end of the war. He then graduated. He has been a practicing physician for over 40 years, and now thinks of retiring and going to St. Cloud.

Lewis McMakin, 13th Pa. Cav., Philadelphia. Comrade McMakin was Adjutant of the regiment, and was with the Central Railway in New Jersey. He was on his way home from attending the unveiling of the monument and holding a Reunion of his regiment.

M. Mitchell, 10th Pa. Reserves and 131st Pa., East Palestine, O. Comrade Mitchell was a farmer, and was the dedication of the Pennsylvania Monument at Cold Harbor.

W. I. Cook, Sergeant, 10th Pa. Reserves, and 191st Pa., Westerville, Pa. Comrade Cook, who is a farmer, was captured and kept 205 days in prison in Belle Isle, Libby, Danville and Salisbury. He made his escape Feb. 12, 1865, at Salisbury, and reached our lines at Kanawha Falls March 12, being just a month ahead of the hour.

W. H. Peck, 2d N. Y. Cav., Bath, N. Y. Theodore Bixler, 8th Pa. Reserves and 190th Pa., Conneautville, Pa. John Leslie Francis, 11th Pa. Reserves and 191st Pa., Perryopolis, Pa. Comrade Francis is a farmer.

J. W. Eberhart, 8th Pa. Reserves and 191st Pa., Allegheny, Pa. Comrade Eberhart was a member of the Allegheny County Veterans' Association.

Daniel Richey, 8th Pa. Reserves and 191st Pa., Conneautville, Pa. Christian Wanzel, 1st Pa. Rifles and 13th Pa. Reserves, Paoli, Pa. Comrade Wanzel was a member of the 1st Pa. Cavalry.

M. A. Hambricht, 122d Pa. and U. S. N., Lancaster, Pa. Comrade Hambricht is in the railroad business.

Isaac Gruff, 2d Pa. Provisional H. A., Lancaster, Pa. Comrade Gruff is a farmer and was a member of the 1st Pa. Cavalry. He was wounded and captured June 2, 1864, and kept in prison until Feb. 28, 1865.

John Brown, 187th Pa., Bridge Hill, Pa. Comrade Brown was wounded and captured at Cold Harbor, and is a farmer.

J. B. Rife, 134th and 188th Pa., Oakdale, Pa. Comrade Rife is a farmer.

Leland Miller, 134th and 188th Pa., Valencia, Pa. Comrade Miller is a constable and street commissioner.

Jeremiah Kline, 1st Bucktails, Ephrata, Pa. John Leedom, 2d Pa. Provisional H. A., Richmond, Pa. Comrade Leedom is a slate roofer.

W. J. Redman, 2d Pa. Prov. H. A., Braddock, Pa. Comrade Redman, who was a member of the 1st Pa. Cavalry, was captured at Cold Harbor, is Sergeant of Police.

David L. Province, 2d Pa. Prov. H. A., Braddock, Pa. Comrade Province is a patternmaker.

Francis M. Earle, 12th N. J., 3052 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Comrade Earle is employed in the post office.

W. H. Bratton, 2d Pa. Prov. H. A., 285 North 20th St., East Orange, N. J. W. H. Beaver, 10th Pa. Res. and 191st Pa., Beaver Falls, Pa. Comrade Beaver is a carpenter.

W. F. Todd, 10th Pa. Res. and 191st Pa., Industry, Pa. Comrade Todd is in the grocery business.

George Spitzer, 76th Pa., Sagertown, Pa. Comrade Spitzer is a farmer.

W. C. Means, 14th Pa. and 13th Pa. Cav., McKeesport, Pa. Comrade Means was shot in the breast at Millroy's fight at Winchester, and his horse shot under him and was in prison four months.

O. O. Barnes, 55th Pa., Grow, Pa. Comrade Barnes is a lumberman and has been on a visit to Cold Harbor, Va.

Ami Johnson, 10th Pa. Res. and 191st Pa., Towneville, Pa. Comrade Johnson is a farmer.

F. M. Breeze, 10th Pa. Res. and 191st Pa., Towneville, Pa. Comrade Breeze is a farmer.

A. I. Ellis, 54th Pa., Uniontown, Pa. Comrade Ellis is a dealer in musical instruments.

W. J. Kennedy, 10th Pa., Uniontown, Pa. Comrade Kennedy, who is associated with the News-Standard, is President of the Fayette County Veterans' Association, which recently held a grand reunion with 600 veterans and addresses by Gen. Howard and Col. Schooner.

C. E. Beach, Past Commander, Department of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. Comrade Beach was a member of the Department in 1908-9, and has the 14th Vt. and 2d N. Y. Cav., and has been a bookkeeper in the Burlington State Prison for 15 years.

N. D. Gully, 12th Pa. Cav., Harrisburg, Pa. Comrade Gully is in railroad employ.

John Cunius, 13th Pa. Cav., Drums, Pa. Comrade Cunius is a retired farmer.

A. F. Mortimer, 13th Pa. Cav., Erie, Pa. Comrade Mortimer came back from attending the unveiling of the monument to his regiment greatly pleased with all the work he had experienced. The Confederates were extremely kind to him, and he met 75 of his old regiment. He was particularly pleased to meet there his old Captain, James M. Bell, now a Brigadier General, retired. Capt. Bell went out first in the 86th Ohio, then became Captain in the 13th Pa. Cav., and after the war entered the Regular Army as a Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cav. He rose to be Colonel of the 27th U. S. Cavalry, and was promoted to Brigadier General in 1901 and retired.

A St. Cloud Visitor From Kentucky.  
Editor National Tribune: I am just home from a three-weeks' stay at St. Cloud. I met comrades from nearly every State. All agree in saying the climate is just what they need. One walked as high as 15 miles a day over the colony property more than once, and felt all right at night. I could not have done it if I had not met you and with me, and he gained 10 pounds in two weeks. He says it would take \$100 an acre to buy his 10 acres, which only cost \$200. He says he will have arrangements to have trees planted around my lots in town, so as to have shade started. I think St. Cloud can be made an ideal city. It will be what we make it. No battle ever won without an effort. Come on, comrades, and you will be treated right.—D. S. Austin, McCall, Ky.